

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a satellite navigation system receiver co-located with a wireless communication system mobile terminal, periodic interference from the mobile terminal preventing bit-edge synchronization with one or more satellite signals is overcome by

5 using Time Difference Of Arrival (TDOA) values associated with the satellite signals.

Either a satellite signal free of periodic interference is chosen by inspection of the TDOA values, or the TDOA values are ranked and synchronization is attempted iteratively.

Once a satellite signal is synchronized, the TDOA values are used to calculate synchronization for the remaining signals. The TDOA values may be transmitted to the

10 mobile terminal by a satellite navigation signal information server connected to the wireless communication system, either individually or in broadcast mode to one or more cells. Alternatively, the mobile terminal may acquire the TDOA values from memory or from another data interface.